

Dissecting a rare triple galaxy merger - radio and mm-observations toward the Bird

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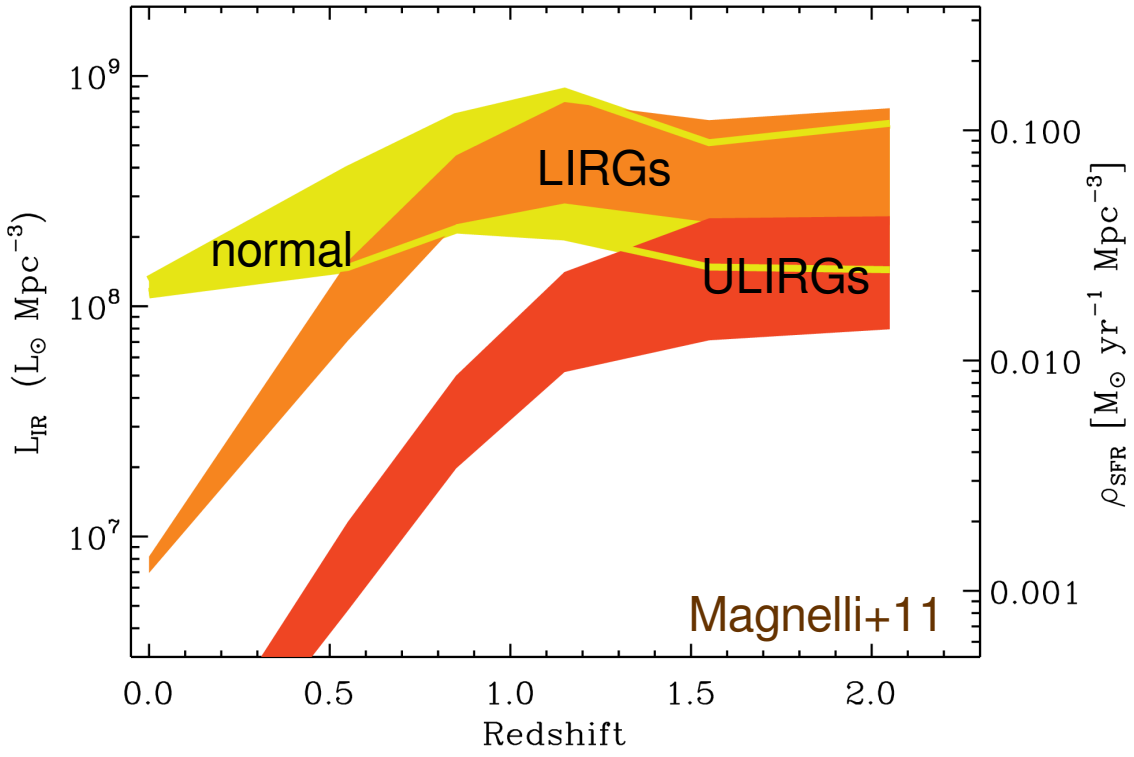
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Collaborators

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Luminous Infrared Galaxies

$$10^{11} \leq L_{\text{FIR}} (L_{\odot}) < 10^{12}$$



gas-rich galaxy mergers:
enhancement of star
formation and possibly
triggering AGN activity
(e.g., Sanders & Mirabel,96)

Central or off-nuclear SF?
(see Barnes & Hernquist,92)

Arp 220
(e.g., Scoville+15)

The Antennae
(e.g., Herrera+12)

IRAS 19115-2124 (The Bird)

$$L_{\text{IR}} \approx 7.8 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$$

$$D = 200 \text{ Mpc}$$

$$\text{SFR} \sim 190 M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$$

Head

$$M_{\text{dyn}} \sim (1 - 2) \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$$

Heart

$$M_{\text{dyn}} \sim (3 - 7) \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$$

Body

Bird Wings: Tidal tails bringing gas into the nuclear regions?

No evidence of AGN from optical or mid-IR.

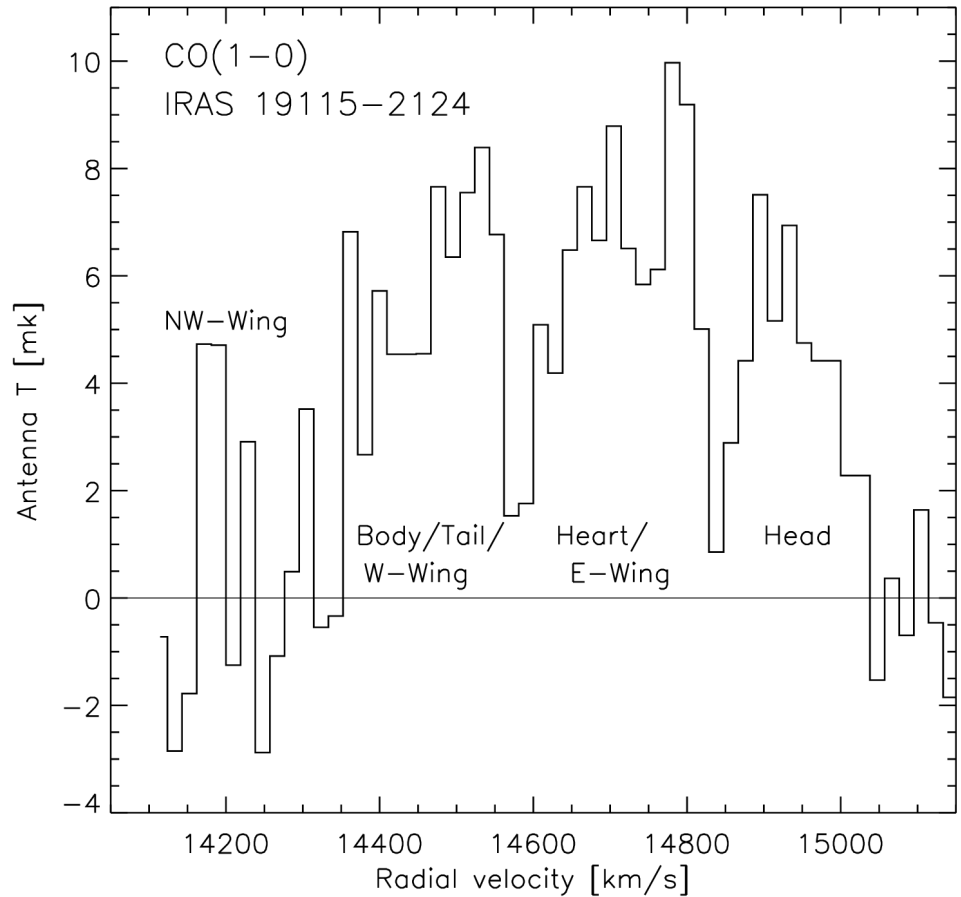
CO J=1-0 with single dish

SEST observations

$\Theta=44''$ (Mirabel+90)

$M_{H_2} \sim 3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$

CO J=1-0 velocity components associated to the different NIR bright regions, based on optical spectroscopy (Väisänen+08).
So far, it seems to be simple!



An extinction-free view of the Bird -at high resolution-

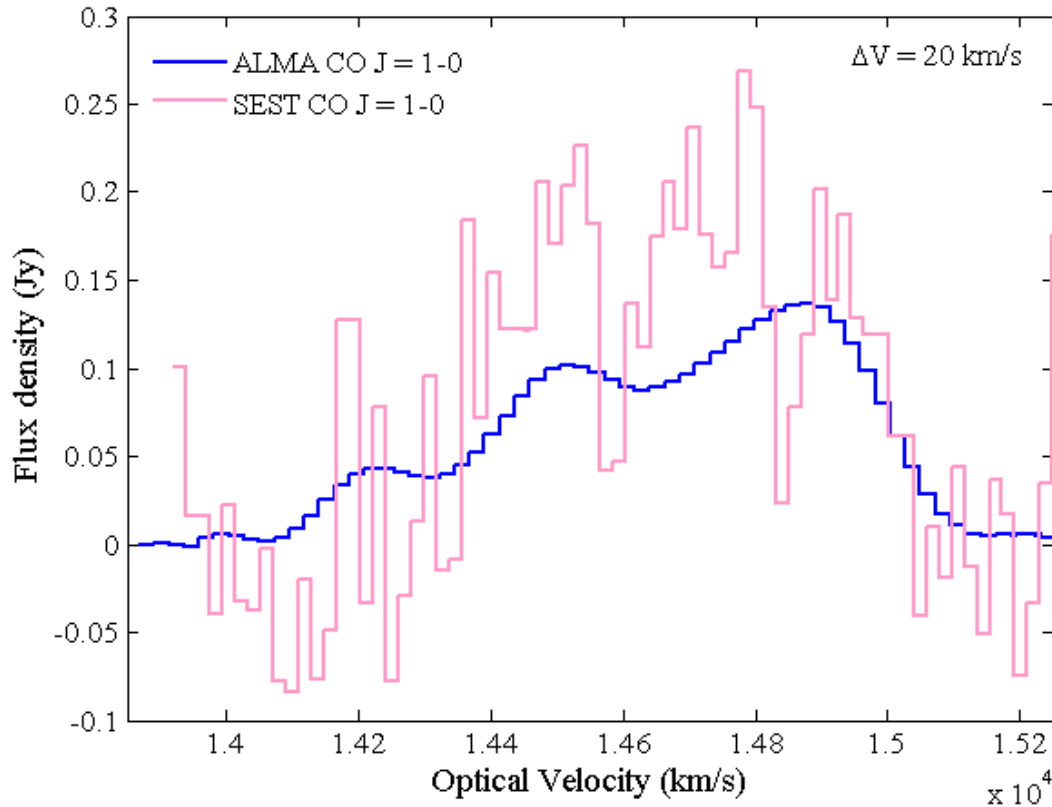
(sub-)mm

CO spectral line energy distribution (J=1-0, 3-2 & 6-5) + dust measurements (1 & 0.5 mm) with **ALMA**
→ project 2013.1.00328

cm

Radio emission at 1.5, 3, 6 and 10 GHz + H_I emission with the **VLA**
→ project 15A-253

CO J=1-0 (ALMA)



SEST

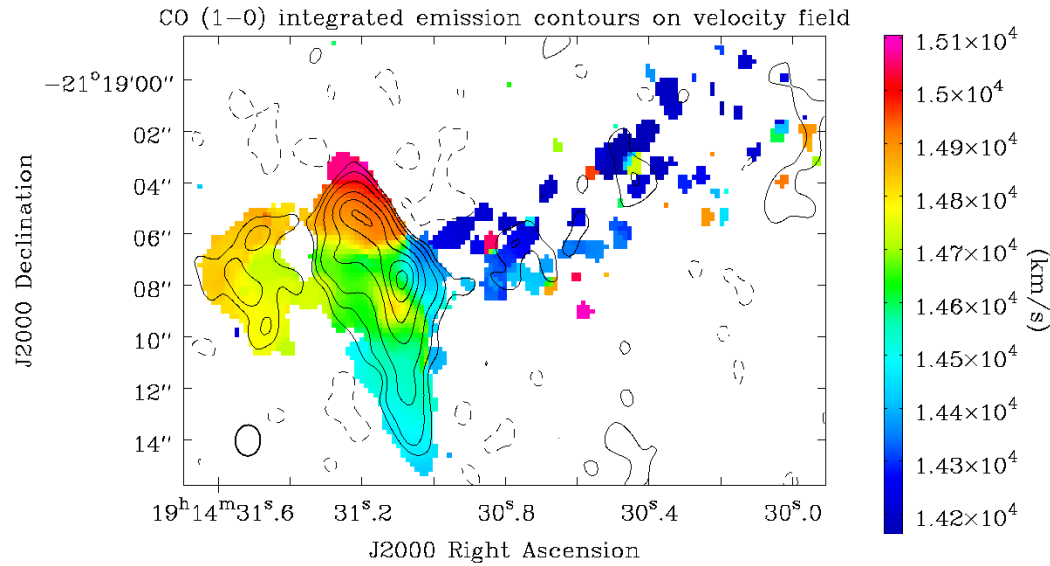
$\Theta = 44'' / \Delta v = 20 \text{ km/s}$

ALMA

$\Theta = 1'' \times 1'' / \Delta v = 10 \text{ km/s}$
rms = 1.3 mJy/beam

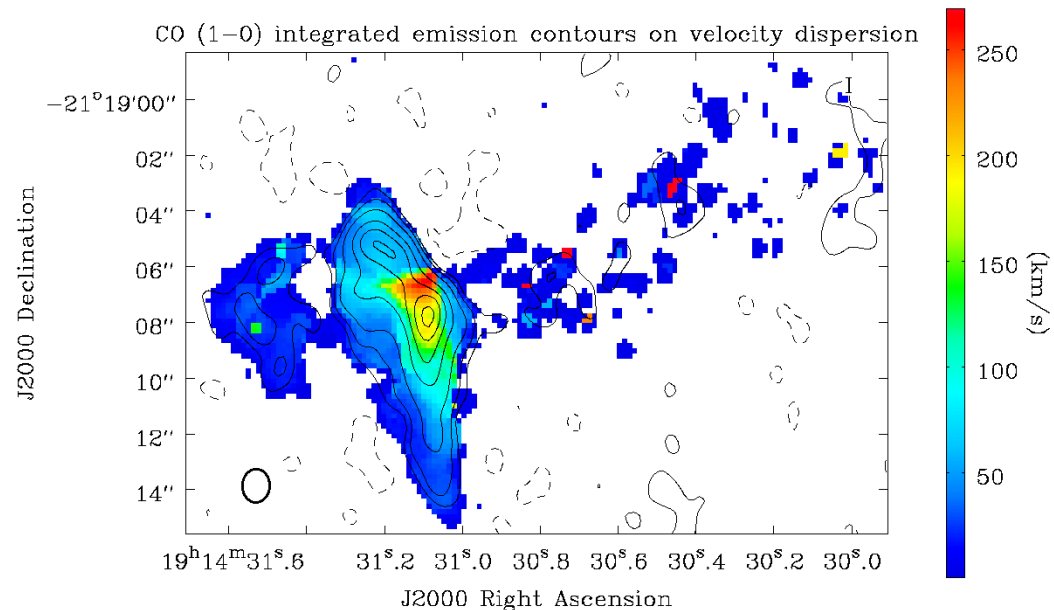
CO J=1-0 → variability?
Differences probably due to
higher noise in SEST obs.

CO J=1-0 More complex than we previously thought...

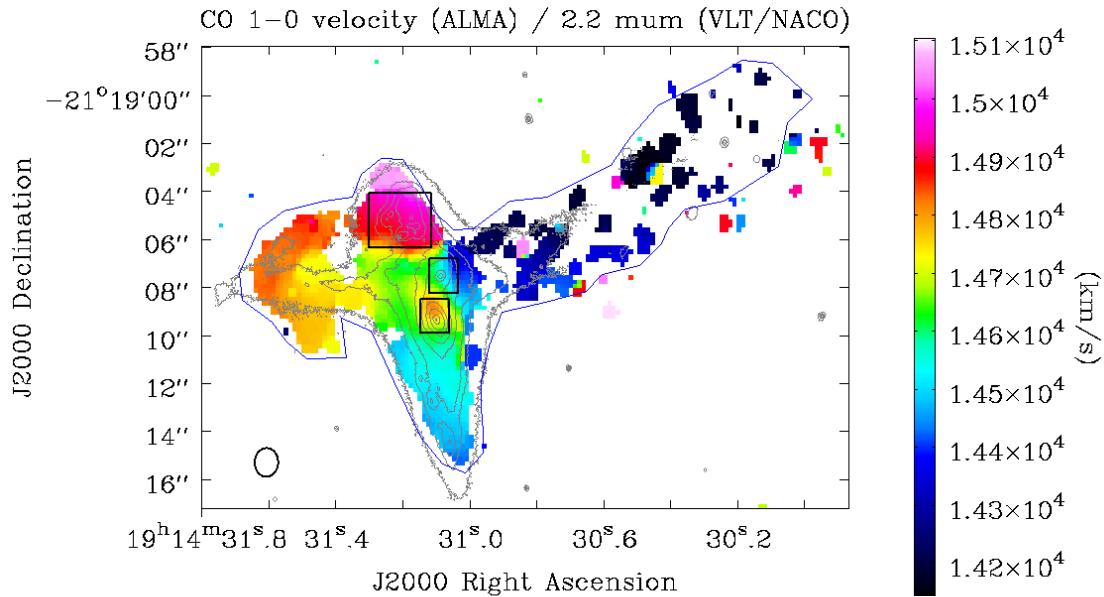


... different things going on there

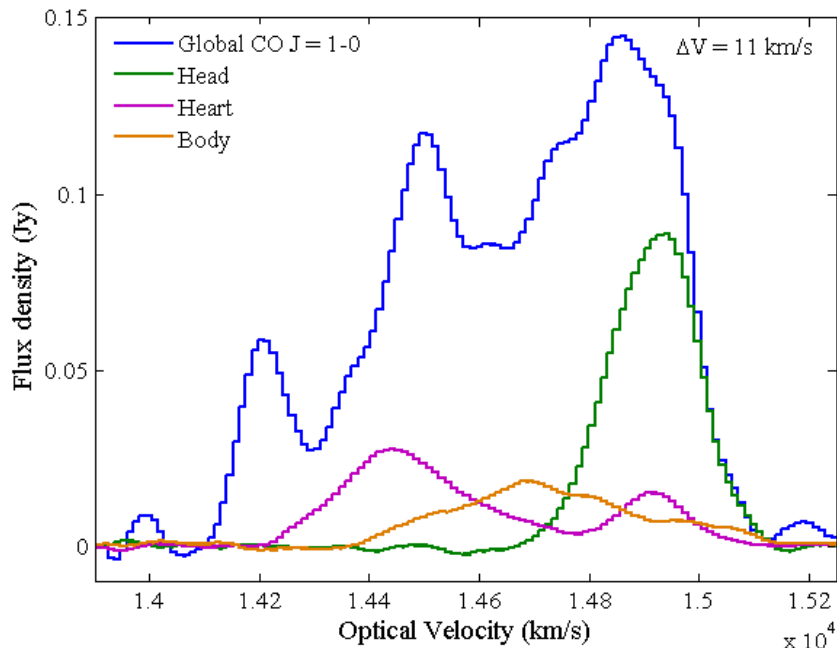
High velocity dispersion
– hindering further star formation in heart and body?



CO J=1-0 probing the association among velocity and spatial components

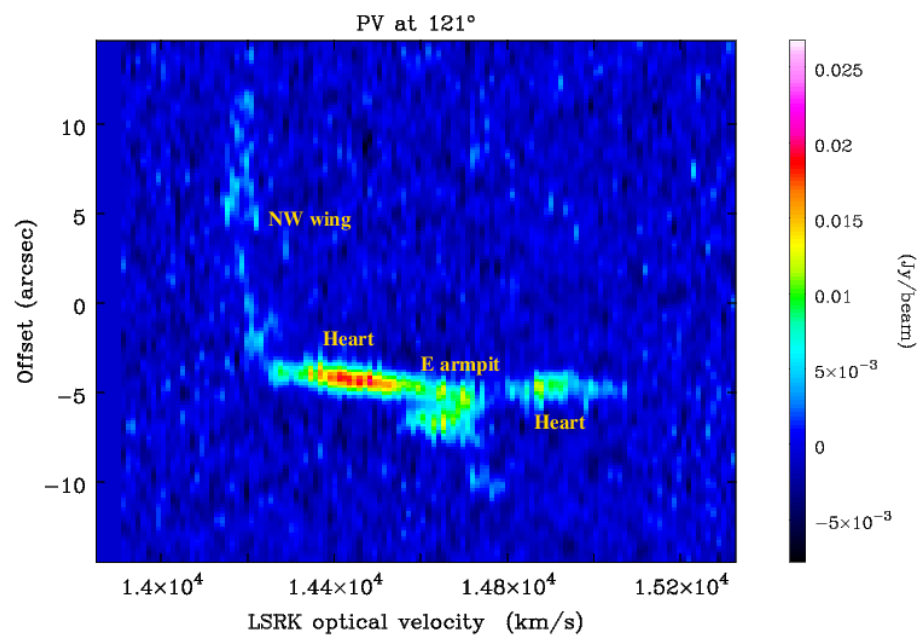
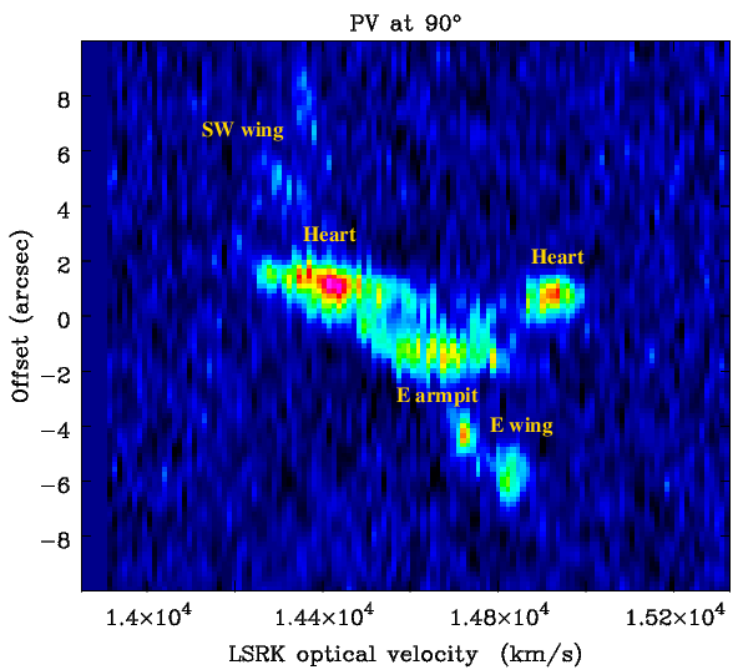
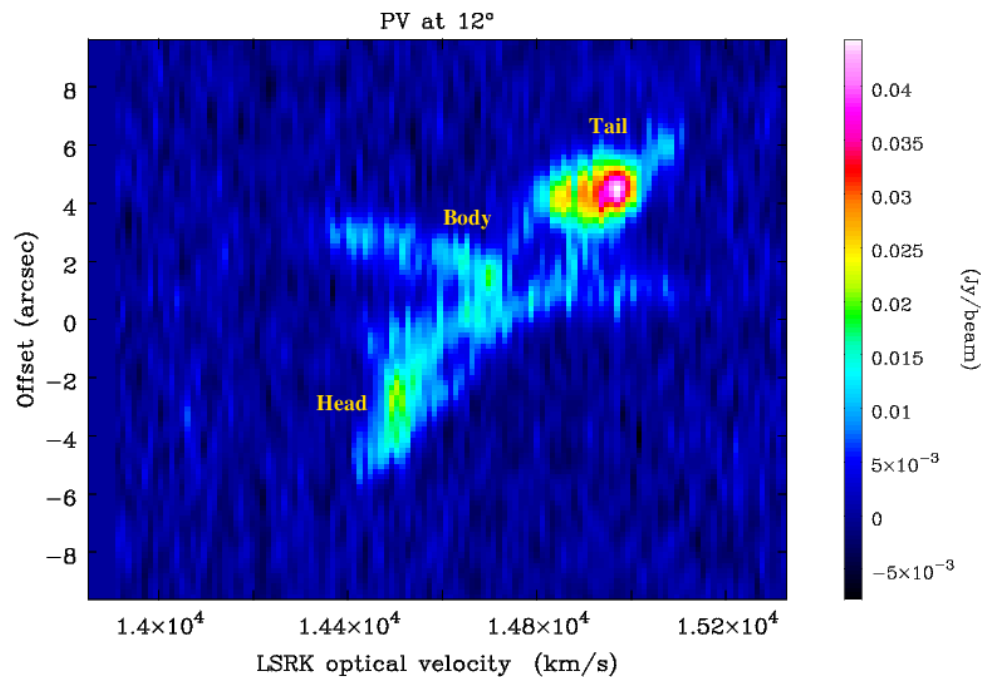
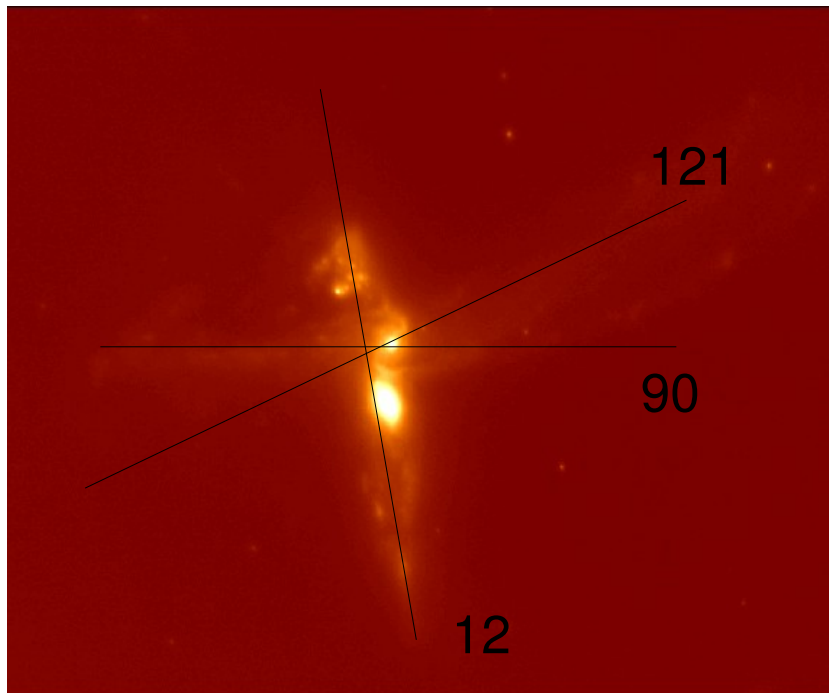


Fitting Gaussian components and assuming:
 $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = 4.4 M_{\odot} (\text{K km s}^{-1} \text{pc}^2)^{-1}$
 (Bolatto+13) we find:

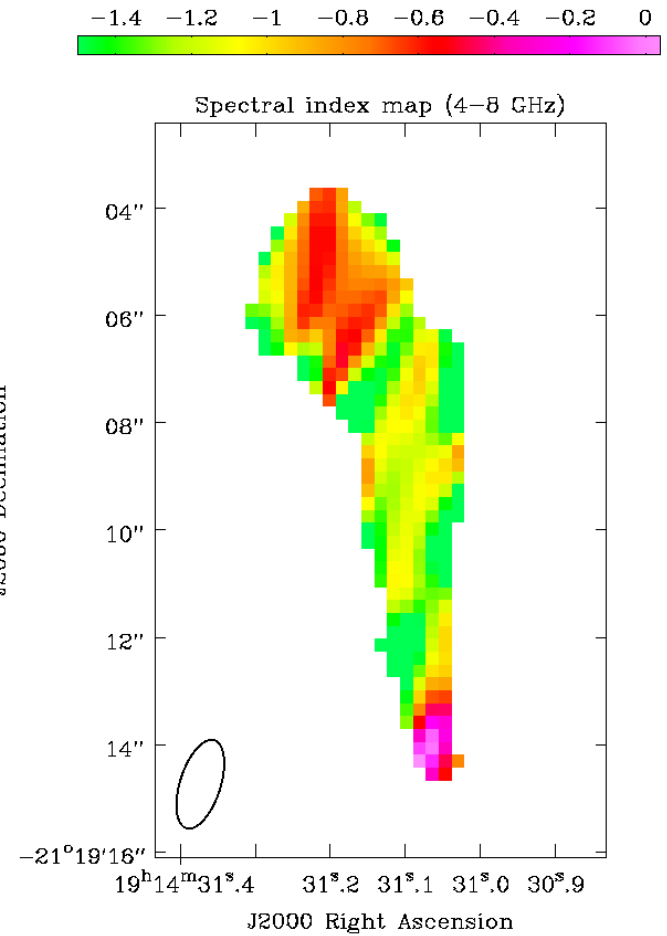
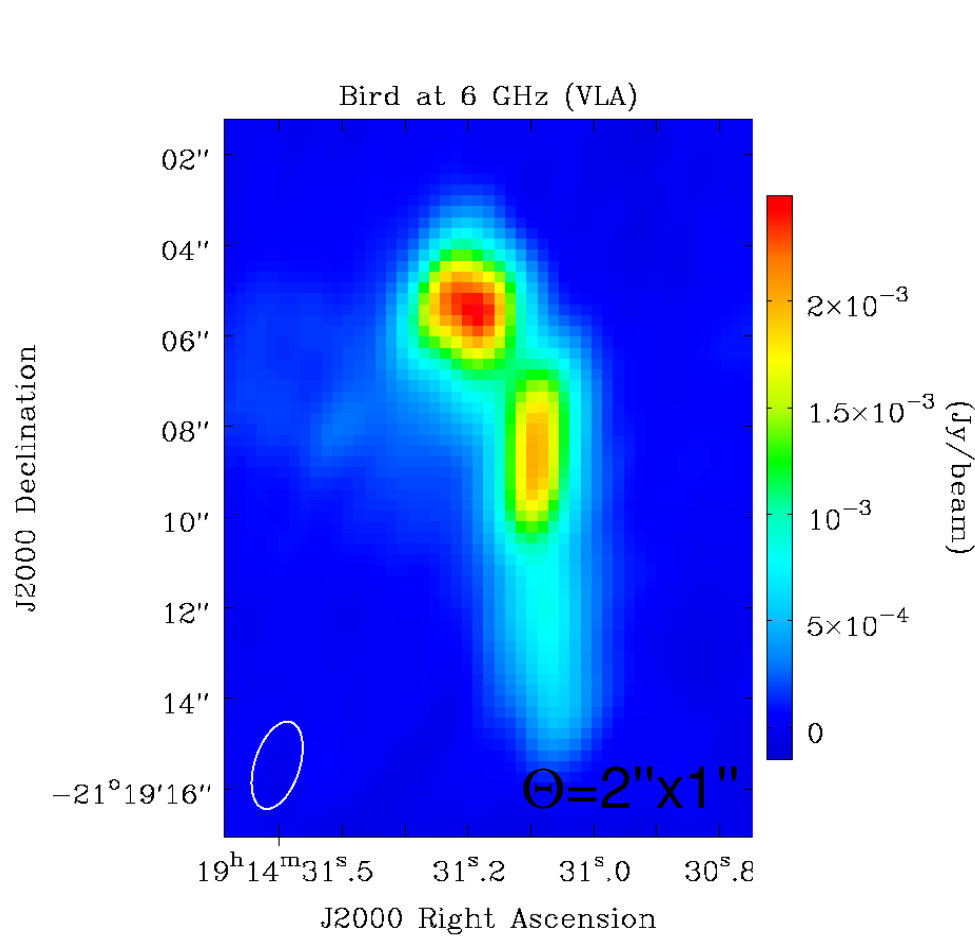


$$M_{\text{global}} \sim 3.3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$$

20% in the head
 10% in the heart
 10% in the body
 60% elsewhere!



4-8 GHz radio emission (VLA)

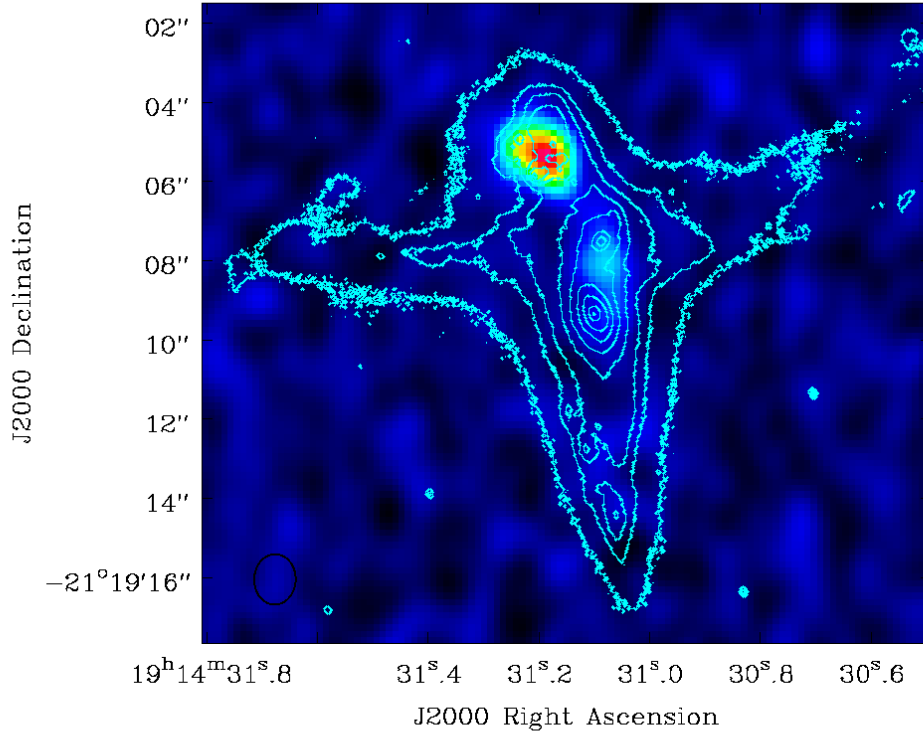


~40% of the total
emission is in the head

$$S_{\nu} \propto \nu^{\alpha}$$

Continuum: mm vs. radio

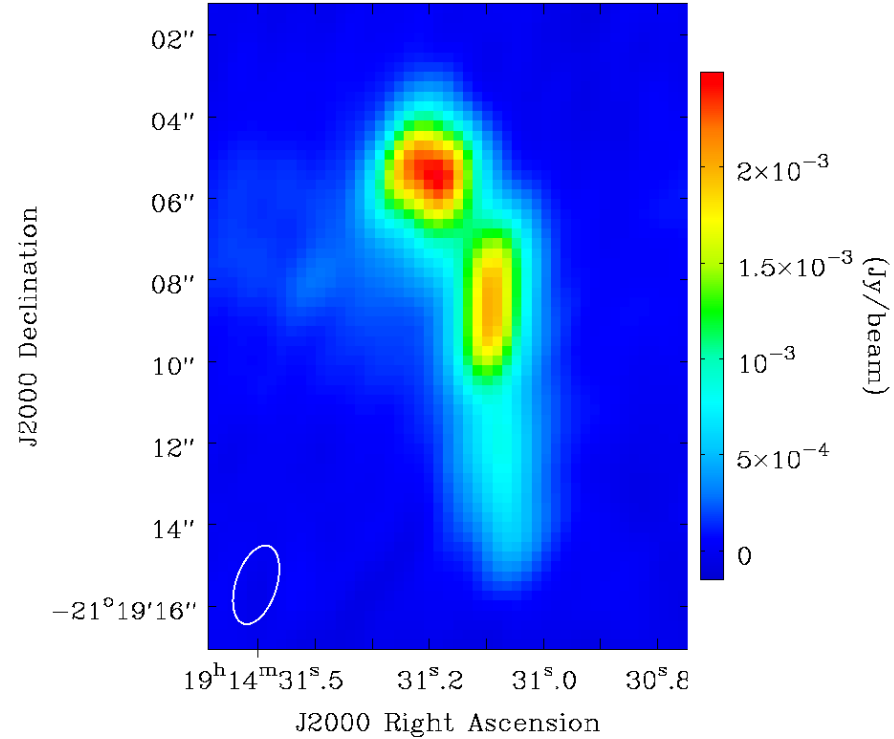
Bird 104.9 GHz (ALMA) / 2.2 μm (VLT/NACO)



$$S_{104\text{GHz}} \sim 1.5 \text{ mJy}$$

Dust emission or
contamination?

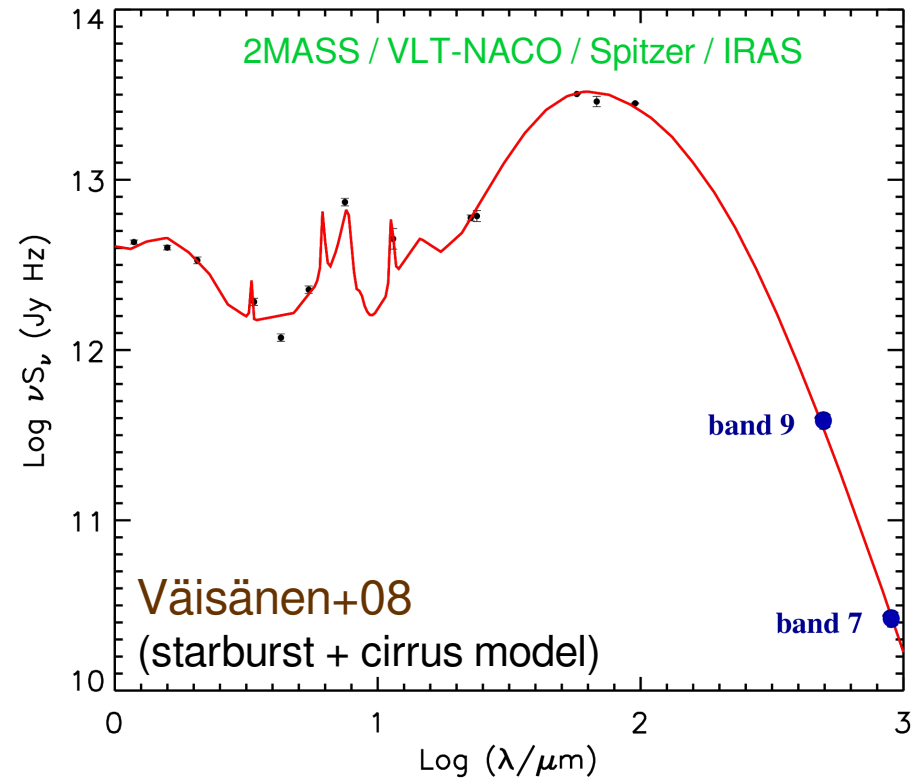
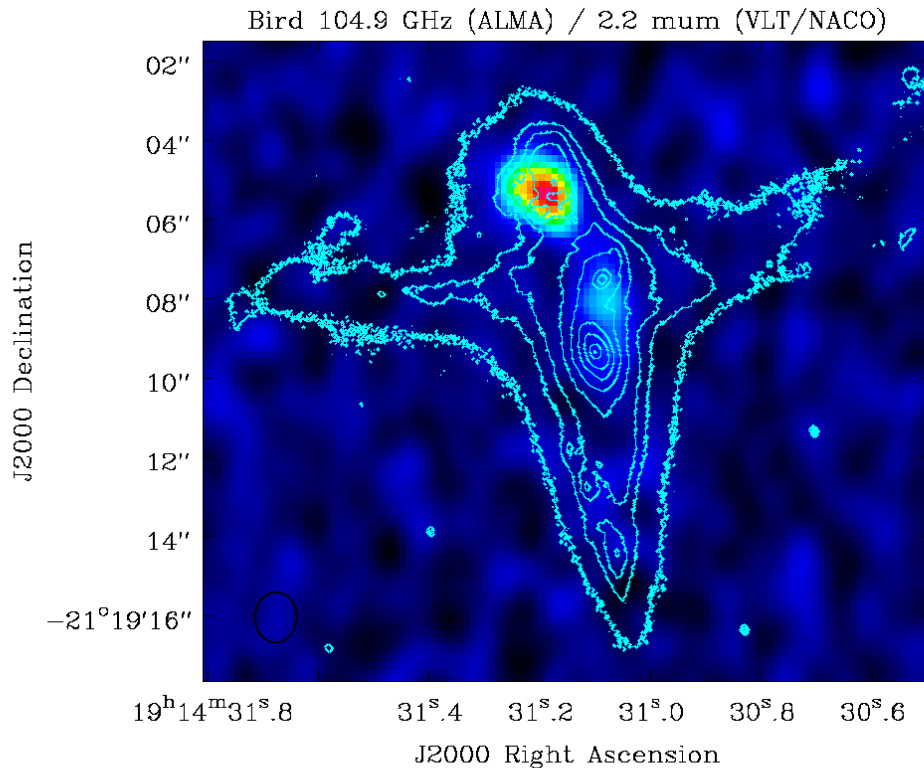
Bird at 6 GHz (VLA)



$$S_{6\text{GHz}} \sim 11.4 \text{ mJy}$$

$$\alpha = -0.8 \Rightarrow S_{104\text{GHz}} \sim 1.1 \text{ mJy}$$

Is the head driving the LIRG phenomena in the Bird?



What about the heart and the body? Continuum/dust depleted?

$$S_{945\mu\text{m}} \sim 70 \text{ mJy}$$

$$S_{466\mu\text{m}} \sim 680 \text{ mJy}$$

Summary

Molecular gas all over the Bird, but the head has the CO J=1-0 peak, as well as synchrotron emission typical of recent SF activity.

A very complex system – and a spectacular merger!

The highly extinguished body has an outflow: SF or AGN?

To be done: much more analysis on current data, complemented by future HI + further synchrotron continuum observations and ALMA bands 7 and 9